

WAS AN OLD TIMER

**Eleventh Ward Republicans
Unite in a**

ROUSING BIG MASS MEETING

**Speeches Were Made by David Burns,
E. E. Allen and Alderman Anderson.
Tenth Ward Republicans.**

White's hall was again crowded last night at the meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican club. On account of the illness of Fred A. Maynard, who was advertised to address the club, David E. Burns and Eugene E. Allen, candidate for representative in the state legislature, addressed the club. Before the speakers began, resolutions of sympathy for President Harrison in his bereavement were adopted and ordered spread on the records. It was also voted to send a copy of the resolutions to the president.

Mr. Burns was the first speaker and began by giving his reasons for being a protectionist. He asked why it is that men who have fled from the iron-bound rules of Europe will come to this land of the free and vote to put America right where they were before they came here. Mr. Burns said he had spent several years in the south and had often been asked why nearly every southerner is a democrat. He said it is because the southerner is born in ignorance. The democrats go before the laboring classes and tell them they are being taxed to death.

Fictional Prices.
Before the McKinley bill went into effect they employed runners to go about the country and put fictitious prices on articles and then said these prices were made high by the McKinley bill. When we look over the condition of things today we cannot find a solitary thing that is manufactured here that is not cheaper than it was under the Walker bill of 1860, except pearl buttons.

South Carolina, Jeff Davis and Grover Cleveland have said that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, but Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison have not been able to see it. Where we see avenues opened up to the south through which coal and iron can be shipped to them we see manufacturers springing up and truck farming abandoned.

Mr. Burns gave the Michigan legislature a handover for its neglect and discriminating legislation. An extra session was called to remedy its unconstitutional acts at an expense of \$14,000. It lowered the test of gerrymandering to please a monopoly, this party that claims to be the friend of the laboring class.

Mr. Allen's Address.
Eugene E. Allen was then introduced and in his remarks alluded to the force bill. He said it had been grossly misrepresented by the democrats. He said it simply provides that every man shall have a right to vote as he pleases and to have that vote counted. Almost everybody who appears before you pretends to be a friend of the laboring man during a campaign, but that class is forgotten after election.

"This is all nonsense, as this is a government of the people, not more for one class than another. I want to say one thing about strikes. Strikes are evidence of discontent. If I am elected to the legislature I propose to make strikes the subject of legislation. Arbitration should be provided for the settlement of labor disputes. Competition among manufacturers is effort to undersell each other, will result in a reduction of wages, and we have no law in this country to hinder it. There is a strife with the manufacturers to get labor as cheap as possible, and on the other hand laborers try to keep wages up. The republican party has legislated against combines and has always opposed them. It is there any remedy for the settlement of labor troubles? During the administration of Grover Cleveland a law for arbitration was passed, but he, by a pocket veto, defeated it. Cleveland has opposed all labor legislation. I promise that if I am elected to the legislature I shall vote for the repeal of the Miner election law, I will not be controlled by any corporation, and I shall return as clean handed as when I went to Lansing."

Remarks by Alderman Anderson.
Alderman Anderson, candidate for representative, was present and made a brief address. He said he selected to the legislature he will use his influence for the enactment of laws for the benefit of the laboring classes. He is a laboring man himself and being in close touch with them he fully understands their condition and needs.

Alderman Dregg was called for, and spoke briefly on the subject of strikes. He said one man can accomplish much as an agitator. This agitation is found in labor unions and creates dissatisfaction. When he incites the members to strike he usually lies around and draws the money paid into the unions for the support of the strikers. Mr. Dregg reviewed the condition of the laboring classes in Europe. He said wages in the United States are from 50 to 70 per cent higher here than in Europe, but if the fore-gone comes over here it is better to compete with him here than in his native country.

Alderman Jacobs responded with a few remarks. Each speaker was generally applauded and much interest was manifested in the meeting.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS

A Stirring Appeal Delivered by William Aiden Smith.
"If there is any American citizen, who thinks he can, by going to any other country, better his condition I wish him God speed," said William

**DR PRICE'S
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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity.

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Alden Smith at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican club last evening, gave a talk, the setting piece of the club was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and was crowded to the doors. Mr. Smith's speech was lively and patriotic, and he was frequently stopped by the rounds of applause. He said: "I am not here to instruct anybody but to exchange views on questions near and dear to the hearts of all. The last thirty years of this country's history cannot be surpassed by the history of any country on the globe. It has been thirty years of republican rule. If the republicans have discharged their duties well you can trust them in the future. If they have not you can hold them responsible. Mr. Smith explained the action of the democratic party in convention assembled in placing in their platform a plank repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks. They said it was unconstitutional. The constitution has been stretched from end to end for the democracy. Under the present laws no man has ever lost the price of a day's labor because he was unable to cash his bank notes. Our credit today is second to none in the world, and our bonds are selling at 2 per cent premium, while under James Buchanan they were being hawked around at 80 cents on the dollar with no buyers.

We differ with the democrats on the tariff and always have; but never until this year have they burned their bridges behind them and declared protection unconstitutional. The confederacy, which is the solid south is the democracy, which has always been in favor of free trade. It was willing to have its cotton manufactured in England and sold in this country. The south knew that when manufacturing institutions were established alongside of slavery, that slavery would have to go.

Mr. Smith then talked of the McKinley bill and Mr. Blaine's reciprocity clause and gave the following argument: Before the year has passed we will burn our bridges behind us and declare protection unconstitutional. The confederacy, which is the solid south is the democracy, which has always been in favor of free trade. It was willing to have its cotton manufactured in England and sold in this country. The south knew that when manufacturing institutions were established alongside of slavery, that slavery would have to go.

"Some people say" said Mr. Smith "that we protect everything but the workingmen, and yet there is a law forbidding any firm or corporation importing labor into this country. I was riding out of the city with a prominent democrat the other day. He had the curtain to his window way down in the sash, and as we were passing through the prosperous suburbs of the town I raised his curtain and asked him to look at the houses that the protection laws had built.

Mr. Smith ended his speech with an appeal to the Irish voters, describing in eloquent language the condition of their country before and after the adoption of free trade.

BURROWS A WINNER.

It's Only a Question of How Great a Majority.

"It's a question only of how great a majority Burrows will have," said J. C. Conover of Coldwater, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan Knights Templars at the Morton yesterday. "His election is a conceded fact. O'Donnell, in whose district we formerly will have to work hard to be elected, will in spite of having an appeal to the Irish voters, describing in eloquent language the condition of their country before and after the adoption of free trade.

GEORGE CLAPPERTON.

CHARLES MC GOWAN.

FRANKLIN D. EDY.

ALFRED WOLCOTT.

CHARLES M. DUNHAM.

JAMES A. COVE.

FRANK RODGERS.

DR. H. L. LOCHER.

THEODORE O. WILLIAMS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

George Claperton and E. B. Fisher at Lisbon.

Cornelius Van Loo, Sixth Ward Holland Republican club.

Alfred Wolcott and James Coyle at Alaska.

Frank Rodgers at McClelland's hall, Ninth ward.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

George Claperton and Charles McGill at Evans.

Cornelius Van Loo in Travis' hall, tenth ward Holland Republican club.

Frank A. Rodgers and Charles Watt at Whitewater.

Gerrit J. Diekema in Goossen's hall, Ottawa street.

Alfred Wolcott and M. L. Dunham at Adams' school house in Paris.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

Moses Taggart and others at Custer guard armory.

Aaron Clark and H. J. Felker at Carr school house, Calumet.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31,

Aaron Clark and Alfred Wolcott in the town hall at Gaines.

Alfred Wolcott and Aaron Clark at Gaines town hall.

William Alden Smith at Lowell.

George Claperton and James A. Coyle at Byron school house, Byron township.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

William Alden Smith at Young Men's Republican club, Lincoln hall.

George Claperton and Charles McGill at Alton.

Alfred Wolcott and William T. Adams, Alpine town hall.

G. J. Dickema, Vander Stoep's hall, corner of Grandville avenue and Goodrich street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

Julius Caesar Burrows in Hartman's hall.

Alfred Wolcott and others at Sand Lake.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

O. C. Peterson at Sparta, (Swedish meeting).

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

H. E. Walbridge and George Claperton, Aaron Hill's school house, Alpine.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

William Alden Smith at Cedar Springs.

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